NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHOLE NO. 9305. LITERATURE.

PRANK Length. Est to the property of the day's date. I beg to say that your life transons of the victories on Remarks begind an even some set. I noticed, and so did the white of the Nirth register, your artest Mr. Sched, acting on a length of the Nirth register, your artest Mr. Sched, acting on a length of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of t

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSTAPER No. W. for this yeak, will contain

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NATESYAL-VICTORIES

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E he a double, where, employed there appears, and

is not appeared to the six and the of engravings,

which will be at manufacture layer, fortyon fractas THE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL WORRS AT FORT de ding the Water Havise on, with the National Gunboats the Camberland Storr, and a distant View of the Town of the Switching of the Switching of White to the Works-Capitabilan of the Robers, and National Switching of the Robers, and National Switching of the Robert Swi CAPT THE OF FORT BONELSON -Charge of the Eighth
CAPT The intent and the Eleventh Indiana Zonayes.

Second to NELLON-The Water Batterland the Fort, look-PORT, ONELION-The Water Batterland the Fort, look-ing port of THE STERIOR OF THE FORT the day af-terity of Sector DONILEGY-A Wounded Soldier

Complete Transition of R the Primary of Design of the United States of Design of R the Primary of Design of the United States of Design of the United States of Bucklet States of NEW LAY-The Public Square, with the Court House Act Bushes Green Release Sound, MAP OF ROANDS EISTEAND AND RESOLUTION AND THE WEST-Includof The SEA 7 OF WAR IN THE WEST-Includ-thern Missour. Forthern Arvances, and Western ty and Tenness &, was the local test of the recent

HAIL TO THE CHURP! URNSIDE EXPL CHIIGN-The Stemper Possban with Horser for the Expedition, Wrecked off Hat PORTRAIT OF MAJOR G. WERSE J. A. GARFIELD. PORTRAIT OF THE REB. W. SESERAL S. E. BUCK. PIEST LANDING OF THE L'USTED STATES TROOPS THE APPROACH OF THE CHITED STATES GUN. Decemend bayes, at charge of the Hayekus Zonaver in Fort Decame, Remore, Irand. PORTRAIT OF MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT, Commanding the United States forces at the expises of Fort

Communiting the United States forces at LNS separce of Fort Donelson.

It will also contain a spin, "dis and thrilling NEW Tables.

NEW Tables.

By an American author. Equal to Fry thing new publishing in Europe.

NEWS AGENTS

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA

The Blockade Question in the British Parliament.

An Irish Motion on England's Neutrality.

AN ITALIAN FRIGATE FOR MEXICO. The Agitation in the German &c.

The steamship Arabia, from Edverpool on Saturday the 15th, via Queenstown 16th, bit., arrived at Halliax at half-past two P. M. on Saturday last, short of ceal. She experienced strong westerly gitles during the whole paseage. She'has sixty pass more for New York.
The Arabia sailed at helf-past three o'clock on Sanday

no ning and will be due at Hew York to morrow (Tues day) morning. It is reported that the Tencarora has arrived at Gibral

ar, where the Summer still remains without coal. Lord Dunkellin, in the Commons, gave notice of an inquity relative to the state of the negotiations between the

The Prince of Welerkas left Vienna.

The Adriatic got out of the ice and exited from Halifax as Saturday last for England.

The American Question. House of Commons to the distress in the manufacturin listricts owing to the American trouble, and urged the government to to everything in its power to deve the cotton production elsewhere.

THE "STONE BLOCKADE" IN THE BRITISH PARLIA-In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord Stanhop called attention to the reports of additional stone block ades at Charleston, and asked what steps the government

Earl Resettl had no official information, and knew not whether the reports were correct. Government had pro-tested against the permanent destruction of any harbor as unjustifiable, and the American government responded that they had no intention to permanently destroy har bors. The views of the French- government were identical with those of England.

The government is busily preparing all the informa

to all British vestels which have run the blockade or been captured in the effort; also all British vessels which have put into Nassan and other parts with contratand of war, and been permitted to refit, de.

WHAT MASON VAND SLIDELL COST. A supplementary naval estimate asks for an extra vote of £360,000, which is regarded as representing the expense of the Mason and Slidell affair

THE BLOCKADE IN FRANCE. The Paris Patrie points to the efforts to get cetten via Mexico as a probable solution of the blockade question.

The Invesion of Mexico.

Panis, Feb. 16, 3862 The French papers thank the question relative to Hexi-can affairs might lead to the fall of the Palmersten Cabi. net. It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aim be abandoned by Spain and France, and should they interfere in the internal policy

The Independance Belge asserts the positive acceptance of the candidative throne of Mexico by Maximilian

France.

Priese Napoleon had offered an amendment to the Address in the French Chambers, regretting that the Pope did not listen to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question, but withdrew the amendment, on the understanding that the Address is to contain a mild rebuke to the same effect. The Bourse was flat at 71fr. 10c.

sent of the Pope.

Parts. Feb. 16, 1862. The Faris Moniteur says the Council of State has discosseditie bill for establishing a supplementary tax of tenfrance per hundred kilogrammes on all sugass for

consumption. The same bill fixes twenty france per hundred kilogrammes consumption tax on salt. Germany:

An identical Prusslan note was remitted yesterday to Austria and the other German States of the Wurtzehourg coalition, The note says:-

coalition. (The note says:—

Sir ce Austria, considering her general interest as well as her possitive rights, fools called from to protest against the Prinsian views in reference to German analitis. Pression will not encount the fact that there appears no well founded notive or right for such a protest. The stir, rendered still more striking by the sending of identical notes, has so little of the character sof the exchange of opinions that Pression caused discuss the views expressed in the Austrian note opposing those of Pression. Pression yields precedence to note, candid not in the conscientions fulfillment of her E terral ducks in representation of real formal interests, and serious in her enceavor to so justice to well founded notional chains and to induce the federal gave ament to do lidewise. Should the views on the reform of the federal constitution sinted at in the latter part of the Austrian rive favoring the establishment of a consideration for the whole confederacy, with an edicient executive cower at its head, and mining at a political consolidation of a wider extent, comprising non-German escritories, as stand in the Austrian note of the 8th of Savember, to realize a, Pressia would be compelled to see, in such realization, a far greater certification indicated in the Pressian despitch of the 20th of December. Pressia as a from supposing a formal pre-fact to a more expression of opinion; but at the same

that to a more expression of a pure of the second of teform in a more cuts at shape. At present, so far as Prussia can judge, the proposes reforms are impracticable, the proposale being entirely in contradiction with Prussian views. Prussia, on its part, considers it happens to safe into discussion on any such reforms.

Victor Emanuel is to send a frigate into the Mexican waters for the protection of Italians. The Emperor of Austria will make another journey to

The belief continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Pledmont. The emigration of young mon

from Venetia continues. The journey of Victor Eras quel to Naples has been post pened. His son Prince Ham bert, will go there.
It is generally believed that Process will recognise that

CONSTANT WITE, Fab. 15, 1862. A commercial treaty has been sauned between Russia

Russin. Wansaw, Feb. 15, 1802.

The churches have been solemnly reop mad. India, China and Austra Na. The mails, aircrefy telegraphed, go forward per the

The supposed Nama Sabib has been brought in from to

Financial and Commercial.

Western, 12s. 6d.; white Southern, 12s. 9d. a 12s. Corn downward; mixed, 30s.

The provision market has a downward tendency. Big-land, Athya & Co. and others report.—Beef steady. Pork heavy and declined 2s. 6d. Bacon dull and declined is. Lard still declining, and quoted at 42s. a 43s. Tailow quiet and steady.

quiet and steady.

LIVENPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Rice firm.

Rosin quiet: common, 12s. 9d. a 13s. Spirits turpentine
has a downward tendency; quoted 68s. 61. a 70s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings' circular quotes breadstuffs dull. Iron dull at
£5 a £5 5s. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar dull. Tea
steady; common Congou, Is. 15d. a 1s. 2d. Rice dull.

Limsed oil still upward; quoted 34s. 3d. a 34s. 9d. Tallow luactive at 46s. 6d. Spirits turpentine inactive
at 66s.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 13,500 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 1007; bas, 1527. The market closed firm and

The Bourse closed dell; rentes, 71f. 15c.

The LATEST MARKETS.

The sales of cotton yesterday (Saunday) reached 12,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed tirm, with an improving tone, though quotations remarked unalized.

The breakstriffs market is unchanged in price, and steady; transactions light.

the provision market remains quiet.

The provision market remains quiet.

London, Feb. 16, 1862.

Consols closed last evening at 22% a 93 for money. In

American stocks the Frietharse soid at 23% a 29% Illinois Central shares, 44 a 45% discount.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Columbus Certainly Evacuated by the Rebels.

Postruction of the Town, Military Stores and Equipments,

The following despatch was received to-day from Com dore Foote, dated Caire, March 1:--Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their winter quarters and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs. But the guns in the water batteries remain intact. He also saw a large but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment seen in our armed reconnoissance a few days since has been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus, and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the town, military stores and A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer. It is expected that Columbus will be occupied by the

DEATH OF GENERAL LANDER.

Union forces to-day.

Brilliant Career of the Deceased-The Last Famous Action He Was Engaged in-Official Recognition of His Services. Wasiengton, March 2, 1862.

General Lander died this afternoon, at Paw Paw, West ern Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wound received at Edwards' Ferry. His body is on the way to this city, where his widow resides.

General Lander had every attention which his old and well tried friends around him could bestow. His death was somewhat sudder. It was not until five o'clock this afternoon that his was received intelligence of his illness. She immediately took measures for oblaining ial train to proceed thither; but before the arrange ments were completed Secretary Stanton called in person, and with much feeling and delicacy acquainted bewith the fact of her husband's death. Secretary Chunand other distinguished friends subsequently visited her

General Shields succeeds General Lander in command.

SKETCH OF GENERAL LANDER. The telegraph bears us the melancholy intelligence of

the death of General Frederick W. Lander, one of the most gallant and brilliant efficers of the Union army. The lars of his death are published in another column. General Lander was a native of Massachusetts, and was oned Brigadier General of Volunteers as far back as May 17, 1861, or three days after the date of General McClellan's commission. In early life the extraordinary energy of character he exhibited marked him as non calibre, and these who were well acquainted with him prophesied for him a brilliant future. Like a great many other military geniuses, he never underceived a diploma from any military aca temy. Nature nevertheless, stamped him as a thoroughgoing soldier for he possessed coolness, judgment and course in an eminent degree, and never was found wanting in any undertaking, however perilous, entrusted to his manage ment. In 1859-60 he was Superintendent of the overland wagon road, in which position he performed public services of the most laborious character, and acquitted himself to the full catisfaction of his superiors. His expedition against the Indians, it will be remember was attended with the happiest results, inasmuch as he ecomplished the complete subjugation of the heatile savages.

Besides the publicity gained by Colonel Lander by his successful completion of the wagon road to California he econded Mr. Potter, who was challenged to me tai ombat by the braggadecie Reger A. Pryor, of Virginia, who refused to face the formidable weapon pro-

outed by Mr. Potter-vis. the bowie knife. On the 7th of March, 1980, Colonel Lander had a renontre with W. M. F. Magraw, of Missouri, froight contractor and Superintendent of the overland wagen ron e. In the winter of 1859 Colonel Lander, while in the ro tunda at Willard's Hotel, was attacked by Macrace Com reach his awaitent, when Lander best Magrage unmored fully, until pulled off by the bystanders.

Magraw went West, and, while Colonel Lander was abcent in the Recky Mountains, stated in St. Louis that he had whipped him in the fight, and at the same time ap. phad opprobrious epithets to him.

Directly after the occurrence Magraw sent two goutle men to Colonel Lander, begging him not to renew the dillunity, which had originally grown out of Magraw's referal to fight Calonel Lander a duct, or make require

where he met Magraw in front of Kirkwood's, Colonel Lander was accompanied by Major Yates, the gentleman to whom Migraw bousted of having whipped Lander.

The Colonel demanded an explanation, which Magraw namered by pulling a repolyer. Nothing danned by the sight of the weapon, although he was unarmed, Colonel Lander offered to meet Magraw, himself without a weapon middle antigonist armod, which was refused. After stigmatizing Magraw as a Her, a thief, he., Commot team der applegized to the proprister of the hetel and walked away. He said for the honor of his State he would never carry conscaled weapons, though he would fight eny one who assailed him, with or without them.

Pai It is since the breaking out of the rebellion that the storling qualities of Gen. Lander have displayed themselves in a manner which ought to win for him a basting place on he pages of American history. Joining the army of Gen. McGellan, he had the honor to serve all though the britiant campaign in Western Virginia, and at the celebrated battle of Rich Mountain distinguished himself by the most daring achievements and the most imperturbable cool ness. One of the officers engaged on that day stated in his report that Lander was to be seen on horselinely galfantly plunging up the side of a bill, and "leading the leaders." He is also reported to have ridden aftern feet ahead of our forces, and, notwithstanding that Green feet abead of our forces, and, notwithstanding that a glower of builds greeted his presence as soon as discovered by the compty, he did not seem to be in the least covered by the compty, he did not seem to be in the least covered by the compty, he did not seem to be in the least covered by the compty, he did not seem to be in the least covered by the compty defied the dangers that surrounded him, while he cheered on his commands to victory. It is unnecessary to say that he was idelized by the soldiers.

The advices from Banchaving an upward tendency.

Livence, Feb. 15. 1862.

The advices from Banchaving an upward tendency.

Livence, Feb. 15. 1862.

The decessed was also in the unfortunate engagement of Edwards' Ferry or Ball's Bluff, where the gallant Baker mat a soldier's death at the head of his column. In that disnations after Lander behaved with characteristic colleges and valor, receiving a wound in the call of one

of his legs, which at the time was not considered of a dan But the most important feat performed by General

Lander was his late or eating of the railroad and telegraph to Hancock, Virginie,, which he accomplished with two thousand men in two columns, marching thirty-two miles in a space of time mover, perhaps, exceeded. The following is General Lander's despatch to General McClollan giving an account of this achievement;—

giving an account of this achievement;—
PAW PAW, Va., Feb. 14—8 P. M.
Major General G. B. McChillan;—
The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning, also the telegraph.
We had an important forced reconneissance last night, which was completed to-day. We broke up the rebel nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them colonels, licuteaant colonels, captains, &c.
We engaged them with four hundred cavalry, Our infantry was not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retring.
We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy, and lost two men and six horses at the first fire. I led the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.
Col. Carroll commandies the Page 1

first fire. Hed the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.

Cel. Carroll, commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio, male a very during and successful reconnoissance immediately afterwards to Unger's Store.

Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacapon at an unfrequented mountain read.

Two columns of two thousand men each marched thirty-two miles, and one column forty-three miles, since four P. M. yesterday, besides bridging the river.

The papers taken and my own recomnoissance to the south prove the cuntry clear, and that Jackson and Loring are at Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Blooming Gap and

ring are at Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Blooming Gap and Point Mill, on the belief, by information obtained from deserters, that General Casson's brigade was there. General Dumming has just arrived at New Crock from Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured two hundred and twenty-five beef cattle, and he broke up the guerrilla hannt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, but several of the rebels were killed.

The enemy has thus been driven out of this department.

Brigadier General Commanding.

The services of the decreesed, on this occasion, were so

The services of the deceased, on this occasion, were highly prized by the government as to elicit the following exceedingly flattering and honorable letter from the

Secretary of War:—

WAR BULLETIN—TRANKS TO GENERAL LANDER.

WAR BEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Brigadier General F. W. LANDER:—

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and solders of your command. You have shown how much may be done, in the worst weather and worst reads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach. Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the Army of the Potomac shail be led to the field by their gallant general.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Having given the above being sketch of General

Having given the above brief sketch of Genera ander, it will readily be admitted that the country has sustained a great less in his death.

A bright career of honor and glory was about to dawn upon him, and had he lived he would undoubtedly have built a reputation that his children might well be proud of. But death has added another noble victim to his grim record. As will be seen by our despatches, the gallant General quite unexpectedly died at his post at Paw Paw, Western Virginia. The wound at Bell's Bluff, it seems, was of a most serious character, and, having been neglected doubtless hastened his death, together with the fearful labors he suffered in his famous Napoleon march, mentioned so flatteringly by Secretary Stanton. General James Shields succeeds to the command left vacant by the death of General Lander.

## NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

CHARLE-TOWN, Va., March 2, 1862. The main body of Seneral Banks' division rests in the ricinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident ins of urred since its concentration at and the departure from Sandy Hook to cause ony anxiety to the friends at home Three inches of snow fell to day.

espect to the federal uniforms. The citizens who have the prospects of the future.

It is graffying to perceive that the country through out which the army passed bears marks of the usual ag ficultural industry. It is apparent that the future cerea crops of this prolific region have not been neglected. As may be supposed, town and country are destitute of imported articles of consumption. There is no lack of bread, meat and coarse cloths. Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espionage or care; it fact but little notice is taken of them, except to prevent

their return beyond our posts. The general reports from Winchester are conflicting. and but little reliance is placed upon them, ceming as

formed than the public, and are consequently prepared for any emerge scy which may arise. has been selzed, but private property has been strictly

Martingburg is occupied by the Union troops

THE NAVY.

The United States Frigate Vermont in Trouble. Bostov, March 2, 1862.

The schooner Flying Mist, which arrived at Chatham last night, repeats on the 27th ult., of Cape Cod, bearing west by north ninety five miles, speke the United State. rigate Versioni, from Boston for Pant Royal, with loss of rudder, both how anchors, a suit of sails and four boats and the gloop San Jacinto, gunboat Aresteck, atcamahin faxon and two tow bents in search of her. They all

Sailing of the Frigate St. Lawrence.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence sails this morning for Hampton P. a.s., where she will receive orders

The St. Lawrence is a first class frighte, carrying fifty o guas, eight of which are sixty eight pounders fortytwo thirty two pounders, and two best howitzers. She draws about twenty five feet of water, and is one of the

The following is a correct list of the present officers of he St. Lawrence, numerous chances having been made the our last publication of the lists-

Coptain-II. Y. Purvistace, of Macyland. First Licensian and Executive Officer-William C. West,

First Lieuwann' and Essentian Ogicer - William C. West, Survivole.
Survivole.
Survivole.
Fagonater - Indian B. Oliphant, of New York.
Fagonater - Indian B. Oliphant, of New Jersey.
Sea and Lieuwann-Sale, C. Walton, of New York.
Field mant of Marine - Richard H. Cellum, of Indiana.
Refer-Henry F. Fielding, of Pennsylvenia.
Astrican Survivol. Fielding, of Pennsylvenia.
Astrican Survivol.
Astrican Marine - Indian A. Friescon, of New Jersey.
Acting Marine - India A. Friescon, of Massachusetta;
John Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Capterin's Carte-Walton Chaspoll, of Maryland.
Pagamide's Carte-Walton's Lieuwannia.
Pagamide's Carte-Walton's Lieuwannia.
Lieuwannia Survivol.
Friedle, Marine Walton's Maryland.
Friedle, Marine Marine - Friedle,
Actin's Marine's Marine - Francis G. Prior, T. W. Jones,
Thomas C. Jones, Vicsey W. Joney, John Finher, Theoph.
Guillith.

lifeth. The St. Lawrence has rendered effective service during

tain P. is known to be as true as st oyally to the Union and the old flag.

The Line-of-Battle-Ship Vermont. Commodore Paulding, of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday received a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing the disablament and probable less of the old line-of-battle-ship Vermont in the Gulf Streem. The Vermont was recently ordered to join the Atlantic squadron at the Port Royal station, as store and heaptial ship. The storm that she has encountered and already deprived her of her radder and dismantied her. Commodore Paulding immediately despatched two gunboais to her relief, and her exact position not being known, they will doubtless be obliged to make a scarch before failing in with her. She sailed from Besten for her destination a short time since.

Sailing of the Bohemian. The steamship Robertian, Captain Purgess, sailed at ten e'cleck this morning for Liverpoof, NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheering Intelligence in Regard to the Suppression of the Rebellion.

A Provisional Government Proposed for Tennessee.

The Proposed Promotions for Gallant Conduct in the Field,

CHEERING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. News of the most cheering description has been

nunicated officially to the War Department from Tenessee. The work of suppressing treason by military done except to reorganize the State government. SENATOR JOHNSON TO BE APPOINTED MILITARY GOV-

To Andy Johnson has been assigned the proud position of Military Governor of Tennessee, and the work of or-ganizing a provisional government for that State, until the civil government shall be reorganized. He wi'l be eral for this purpose, and proceed immediately to the noble work of restoring his own State to the Union.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LANDER. A despatch was received at headquarters this evening nouncing the death of Brigadier General F. W. Lander. He died at Pawpaw, between Romney and Winchester Va., about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, of congestion of the brain. It is known here that he had been subject to occasional recurrences of what is known as the in fever, a disease contracted during his explorations of the Rocky Mountains. The attack which caused ceived at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and to excessive exerat Romney, for which he gained the commendation of the War Department and the applause of the country. After his success at Romney, finding that his command was not to move forward immediately, he desired to be relieved, in order to recruit his health, which was the much impaired. His natural impetuosity chafed at repose, and his anxiety to push forward, and, by othe brilliant achievements, add to the splendid reputation he had already won, impeded the recovery of his shattere

Lander contain a lesson to the "on to Richmond" under all circumstances howlers. The forced march made General Lander and his command superinduced the iliness which has resulted so fatally. The fact by the rebel forces under General Jackson, when he adplaced hors du combat, many of whom died from the efects of the excessive exertion. There are certain limits to human endurance in cold, and rain and mud, which no amount of fanatical goading can surmount nators and Congressmen, who know nothing of military possibilities, may be willing to arge whole divisions natural obstacles, but they will in the end obtain more regrets than victories.

Major General Hitchcock declines in appointment to hat position on the ground that the bad health with which he has been suffering for years will not permit him to perform the duties of the field. letter of declination atters strong Union sentiments, his fervent desire that the rebellion may be speedily over-thrown, and his confident belief that this will soon take place, and the authority of the federal governmen be everywhere re-established. He expresses great ad niration of the brilliant achievements recently West, and of the military genius which they manifest.

LETTERS AND PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

o the Southern States. Numerous passes have been given to women, children sons in ill health to return to their friends, and families. Preses for business purposes or to persons merely desiring to visit the South and West are

riably refused. THE CONDITION AND SPIRIT OF THE UNION TROOPS Reports from every military dengetment rec ng the past week represent the troops as being in good natriotic spirit for action in the field. Numerous spoliations by regiments and officers have been made to elieved from duty in gearding posts, and placed where they will have an opportunity of meeting the enemy is

The promotions for gallant conduct in the field are exonly entil all the official details of the recent battles are received. This pelicy is regarded as more productive of efficiency in the ranks and a greater stimulant to deeds of valor, then any that has been adopted by the govern-

PROMOTION OF GENERAL BURLL.

Gogeral Fuell will be nominated to morrow as Major deneral of Volunteers. GENERAL R'CLELLAN'S PLANS AND GENERAL MEIGS'

VIGITANCE. The wisdom of McClolian's plans is now apparent. The great auseenda has begun to enfold the rebel forts and armies in its crushing embrace. Such a line or but-tie, extending for twelve hundred miles, the we-lanever before witnessed. Such a cordon of armed sol-dlers and serviced hosts the vindicators of an insulted flag and an ignored constitution, controlled by McClei 's master heled and keeping step to "the music of the Union, " is worth to have fixed the life of a Mother some that regarded more tact and ability to manage than quartermaster's department; and in this respects when the history of this war shall have been written no man will hold a higher place in the hearts of the ministration of that department, thun Brigadier Geneenter-has systematized confusion itself. He has set at dedance the greaty cormorants of contracwat high of the interests of the United States. the probley they exhibit and the oconomy they he has ever shown in every place he less fifted would also make itself felt is a commanding general. We all know time he over neglected the duties of his office, if pogled forth in even-s of danger and careage. It is rare, in look, to find such chrowd business talent and fencious patriotan united in the same person. It is not generally known that General Moles' son, a young West Pointer, was offered a accord lieutenancy for his distinguished bravery is directing a battery which he accompanied as a speciator

INDIVIDUALITIES IN ART AND GOSSIP. than any other man, by his clever fancy aketches and excellent portraits, to the cultivation of act in this city , from Jefferson's time to the present, is slowly wasting by a disease pronounced incurable, and his domiso, ere long, may be fixed as certain. Thus, link by link, the men who connected us with the Fathers of the Revolution are fast being broken; for in his day he limeed the features of Jefferson, Madison, Red Jacket, Marshall, Lafaretto, Lawrence and Decatur, and his two portraits of Mrs. Madison will long remain as monuments worthy of a cotemporary of Stuart, Pine and Vanderian, Hie gallery, so long a resect for art lovers, has already been broken up and distributed to different educational institutions in New England, and Newport, his native town, receives a large share of several valuable presentation pictures to himself from the casels of Sully Vanderlyn, Inman and others.

The so, th facade of the Treasury building is now completed. The ornamentation in bronze of its interior de-

oration makes up in originality and invention for the barrenness of these qualities displayed upon the outside. From the balcony of the Congressional Library the view is superb. The only drawback to the scene is the red brick barn, erected by President Buchanan in the term nus of the vista of Pennsylvania avenue, between the Treasury building and the White House. It should be torn down, and a different building material should be used for its construction in a different place, in consonance and keeping with its grander sur-

ficent and lexurious apartments ever vouchsafed to the use of a Cabinet minister. The view from his windows overlocks the valley of the Potomac, including the same range of delightful scenery so much admired from the portico of the White House

AMUSEMENTS OF THE FOLDIERS-THEATRICALS IN CAMP.

When not engaged in drilling or on duty, the soldiers in

ways. The spare hours in camp, especially during the

employed by most of the men in reading, writing letters

no tonic of the times. Many hours, also, have been whiled away in telling and in listening to 'yarns' around the cheerful camp fires. The bands beonging to the different regiments have proved a perpetual ource of pleasure to our troops. We have a number of excellent bands throughout the army. The patriotic and touching tunes which they discourse from time to time tend to keep burning brightly, not only the fires of patriotism, but the flames of affection in the hearts of all our noble vointeers. Some of our officers have been acquiring the art of fencing. The bayonet exercise, in which our soldiers are now being instructed, has been so fascinating to them that many have regarded it almost as susement, while, at the same time, it is a very ne. cessary acquirement. Theatrical performances have been gotten up in camp, and have met with much scocess. In the Fairfax Seminary building, the former mess room of the students has been used by some of the enterprising persons in General Kearney's brigade for theatrical repre entations. But, in General Heintzelman's division, the composing the brigade recently commanded by General Sedgwick, now by General Birney, have erected in extensive structure, which is fitted up in most respects like a well appointed theatre. The idea seems to have been suggested by an article which ppeared in the RERALD some time since advocating musements for the army. Captain Gavitt, of Colone Ward's Thirty-eighth New York regiment, took the initiative in the matter. At a meeting of the officers in the rigade about the middle of last December, the suggestion to have erected a spacious building on Colonel Ward's camp ground, to be used alternately for lectures, balls and theatrical representations, was immediately approved. Funds were raised—and so was the building. It is one undred feet long, sixty feet wide and thirty-eight feet high. It has an extensive gallery. The stage is twenty. eight feet deep. Besides this main structure, there are side buildings one bundred feet long and fifteen feet wide. These are intended for the transaction of business and for supper rooms when balls are given. Detachments from the regiments in the brigade have crected this theatre. It is built of large logs to the height of twelve feet, the upper portion being of frame, and subtantially put together. It cost nearly four thousand tollars. A considerable portion of that amount was etpended for lumber. The building is lighted by one of Kitchen's gas apparatus, purchased in New York, and valued at over a thousand dollars. The gas is manufac-tured on the premises, and costs the merest trifle. In there are in all about one hundred and forty burners The inner walls are covered with canvass. Ward and most of the omeers and men in the brigade have taken considerable interest in the enterprise.

An association, called the Lyceum Association, has been formed, with the Colonel as President. The theatre was recently opened, on which occasion every part of the house was crowded. The prices of ulmission are fifty cents to the dress circle and wenty-five to the parquet. The dress circle is patronized by the officers, and the parquet by the privates. There are a number of ladies in the division, who generally attend the performances. It is expected that the receipts will soon cover the expenses of the building, and that whatever profits may accrue will be placed in a fund for the relief of the families of the soldiers. There are a number of actors in the brigade, who take prominent characters, the inferior characters being played by amateurs. On Thursday night Miss Susan Denin com senced a brief engagement, in the play of the "Eddystone Lighthouse," assisted by Mr. Rogers, Captain Wm. Morgan, of the Third Maine regiment, sustained the character of the Elf with credit. The Stevens brothers, of the Fortieth New York, or Mozart regiment, played well in " Box and Cox," the afterpiece. If the exclusively to theatrical performances, por call in the aid of nigger minstrels of the "baser sort," as at the commencement, the enterprise can be made the means of hea'thful amusement to the men, and consequently quite successful. It is certainly autonishing to see sucl an elegant and commediate structure "in camp." On Sundays it is used for religious services. After the army moves forward it will be valuable either as a storebon

or a hospital.

Mone corron coming North. One hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton, at Nashvide by our troops, will be sent to New York by

order of the Treasury Department. THE OFFICE OF PROVOST JUDGE OF ALEXANDRIA Judge Preese has obtained loave to vacate for the time

being his office as Assistant Adjutant General and Pro-

vo-t Judge of Alexandria, in order to jom Gen. Heint ga'inan'a division as Provest Marshal. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MONARCRY IN MEXICO. file said to be alearly understood between the allied towers that a meanriby in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given the United States that they should not seek any of these apparament by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free will of the Mexican people, just as

the empire was established in France by the free choice of the French nation. THE BAILBOAD ACROSS THE LONG BRIDGE. The railroad new in operation across the Long Bridge is productive of great saving in borsefieth, but neveral valuable tives have been sperified from the carelesaness of rislers when meeting the engine by the unguarded draws-

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS. A curious lot of old deeds and patouts of grants of land, signed by Lords Fairfax and Baltimore, have come under my notice, with scals and signatures in good old style, and, as I have had the fortune to secure them, I have reserved one of each to earich the autographic collection

at Washington Heights.

The Released Prisoners. PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1862.

About four hundred released prisoners arrived by the Baltimore train at one o'click this morning. They were received at the depot by an impense growd of friends, which had assembled with the expectation of their arrival several hours earlier. They partock of a supper at the volunteer refreshment salcons, when the Philadelphia portion, composing a majority, dispersed to their

homes, made happy by their return.

The recent victories will be colebrated on Tuesday evening, the 4th of March, by a grand military and naval

ball at the Academy of Music. Battimone, Murch 2, 1882. The boat from Fort Mource to morrow will bring four undred more released prisoners, and it is confidently expected that Colonel Corcoran and other officers will accompany them. General Dix has ordered out the New York Fifth Zonaves to escort them from the boat to the

From San Francisco. San FRANCISCO, March 1, 1862. Sailed ship West Wind, Hong Kong; steamer St. Louis,

Panama, carrying a few passengers, and \$486,000 in reasure for New York and \$212,000 for England.

From Old Point.

The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag of truce boat, with prisoners, had not arrived when the boat left.